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## THE BASHFUL MAN.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE VESTAL; OR A TALE OF POMPEII."

Let him who has never suffered from the horrors of bashfulness, pass by this article. He will find here nothing with which he can sympathize. But he who knows the exquisite misery of a temperament, whose very nature almost shuts him out from human sympathy, while it opens upon him the full sluices of laughter and ridicule, he only should read, for he only can understand, this chapter of my sufferings. It is but a specimen of my life, *Ex uno disce omnes*. To all others it will be only a sealed fountain; and, as they pass it by in the proud consciousness of the unspeakable blessing of impudence, let them thank heaven that its waters can never flow for them.

As my object is but to give a specimen of the numerous *contre-temps* that incessantly beset me, the moment I appear in ladies' society, I shall merely speak of those that befel me at the only dinner in Paris to which I was invited. Though laden with introductory letters, I never delivered another.

I pass by the various efforts I made, before I could muster sufficient resolution to deliver to Madame O., the one that procured for me, and a friend who came with me, the dinner in question. I pass by, too, my trepidation at the everlasting peal with which the bell responded to my timid touch. Scarcely could I distinguish the *Parlez au Suisse*, over the porter's lodge, where probably Swiss never stood since its erection. I pass by, too, several minor blunders; such as asking the porter to direct us to "la chambre de Madame," meaning her drawing-room. Suffice it to say, that my less nervous companion, dictionary in hand, boldly led the way; that having traversed a goodly number of courts and stairs, we at length arrived in safety at an ante-room, where stood a servant before a pair of folding doors, which he threw wide open and announced us by a pair of names, that we should never have recognised as our own, had we met them elsewhere.

Already agitated, and perspiring with nervous trepidation, this ostentatious mode of entrance, so different from the republican simplicity to which I was accustomed, was a formidable trial to me. My cheeks tinged, my knees trembled, and my heart beat violently. I slunk silently behind my unshaken companion, and endeavored to gather sufficient courage to conceal the tremor that shook me like an ague-fit. Madame O. rose to receive us; and, as we approached her, it became necessary that I should deploy from behind my friend. But in so doing, I did not notice a large pet dog, who, comfortably stretched on a red velvet cushion, lay napping beside his mistress, directly in my path. On I went, anxious only to get through the introductory ceremonies as soon as possible, and then to ensconce myself in some remote corner, where,

"The world forgetting, by the world forgot," I might escape all notice or remark. But truly says the French proverb, *L'honneur se propose, mais, c'est le bon Dieu qui dispose*; and very unfortunate were his dispositions for my intention. As I hastened on, all glowing with confusion, and quaking with fright, just as I began my bow, I stumbled over the detested pet, and was suddenly precipitated head foremost, like an ancient battering ram, into the lap of Miss P.; overturning episodically a countryman of my own, who was seated next her, balancing his chair on its two hind legs. To save himself, he instinctively grasped the back of her chair; and his weight at her reacting at the same moment that I was hurled at her in front, decided all hesitation, and over we all rolled together, the chairs uppermost. "The vile cur who had been at the bottom of the whole mischief, seized by the leg, and receiving a hearty kick in return, added his howling to the chorus of dismay that now filled the apartment. Happily, the female sufferer in this *mélée*, engrossed all the sympathy and attention of the company; but I well knew, that in the short minute that had elapsed since I entered the apartment, I had made three mortal enemies, of a man, a dog, and a lady.

For my own part, as soon as I had extricated myself from the terrible crash, covered with confusion and shame, I retreated into the most obscure corner of the room, where I sought to hide myself and my overwhelming mortification, behind the guests that were lounging about there.

The call to dinner served as a relief to my embarrassment, for I hoped that that would engross every one's attention, which now, I could not help feeling, must be occupied with my awkwardness. Following the company into the dining room, I saw that each plate contained a card, on which was written the name of the guest who was to occupy the place thus designated. Every one seemed to find his own place by magic; but for me, four or five times did I make the circuit of the table, looking in vain for mine. Indeed, I know not but I might have continued running about unnoticed among the crowd

of servants, all dinner time, had not Madame O.'s eye at length detected me, as I circled round and round, with an hysterically increasing rapidity, my eyes dim with confusion and a clammy perspiration bedewing every pore of my body; and I at length sunk into my seat, when found, fairly exhausted with mortification and shame. Here, again, I found myself embarrassed with my hat, which, having observed that all retained in their hands in the drawing-room, I still grasped with nervous pertinacity. This I at length disposed of, as I thought at the time, with wonderful ingenuity; for I hung it by the brim between my knees, spreading my handkerchief over its open cavity.

My seat was next to a young lady, whom of course I was expected to entertain. I entertain! Wofully, already, had I entertained the company; but I found myself infinitely better adapted to entertain a company *en masse* than *singularem*.

The ordinary routine of a French dinner now commenced. Soup and bouillie, fish, and fowl, and *entremets* and *hors d'œuvres*, while a regular series of servants appeared each instant at our elbows, inviting us to partake of a thousand different dishes, and as many different kinds of wine, all under strings of names which I no more understood, than I understood their composition, or than they did my *gaucheries*. Resolute to avoid all further opportunities for displaying my predominant trait, I sat in the most obstinate silence, saying "out" to every thing that was offered me, and eating with most devoted application, till an evil hour, my fair neighbor, weary of my taciturnity and her own, at length herself began a conversation, by inquiring how I was pleased with the opera. The question was put at an unlucky moment. I was just raising a large morsel of potato to my mouth; and in order to reply as quickly as possible, I hastily thrust it in, intending to swallow it as hastily. Heavens! It was hot as burning lava. What could I do? The lady's eyes were fixed on me, waiting a reply to her question. But my mouth was in flames. In vain I rolled the burning morsel hither and thither, rocking my head from side to side, while my eyes, which involuntarily I had fixed on her, were streaming from their sockets. She regarded my grimaces, of the cause of which I believe she was ignorant, with an expression of amazement and surprise, at which I can laugh now when I think of it.

"Mon Dieu! est malade?" at length she gently, and in an anxious tone, inquired. I could bear no more. My mouth was dyed with the burning mass and smarting with intolerable pain; so, quietly abandoning the point, I opened it to its utmost, and out dropped the infernal firebrand upon my plate. Not the slightest tendency to a smile, visibly ruffled the imperturbable politeness of the lady. She soothingly consoled with me on my misfortune, then gradually led the conversation to a variety of topics; till, exerting the magic influence that true politeness always exercises, I began to forget even my own blunders. Gradually, my cheeks burned less painfully, and I could even join in the conversation without the fear that every word I uttered shared the fate of every action I attempted. I even ventured to hope, nay, to congratulate myself, that the catalogue of my calamities was completed for the day.

"Let no one call himself happy before death," said Solon; and he said wisely. The 14th of March were not yet over. Before us stood a dish of cauliflower, nicely done in butter. This I naturally enough took for a custard-pudding, which it sufficiently resembled. Unfortunately, my vocabulary was not yet extensive enough to embrace all the technicalities of the table; and when my fair neighbor inquired if I were fond of *chou fleur*, I verily took it to be the French for custard pudding; and so high was my paucity of it, that my plate was soon bountifully laden with it. Alas! one single mouthful was sufficient to dispel my illusion. Would to Heaven that the *chou-fleur* had vanished along with it. But that remained bodily; and, as I gazed despondingly at the huge mass, that loomed up almost as large, and as burning, as Vesuvius, my heart died within me. Ashamed to confess my mistake, though I could almost as readily have swallowed an equal quantity of soft soap, I struggled manfully on against the diabolical compound. I endeavored to sap the mountainous heap at its base; and shutting my eyes and opening my mouth, to inhale as large masses as I could without stopping to taste it. But my stomach soon began, intelligently enough, to intimate its intention to admit no more of this nauseous stranger beneath its roof, if not even of expelling that which had already gained unwelcome admittance.

The seriousness of the task I had undertaken, and the resolution necessary to execute it, had given an earnestness and rapidity to my exertions, which appetite would not have inspired; when my plate, having somehow got over the edge of the table, upon my leaning over tilted up, and down slid the disgusting mass into my lap. My handkerchief, unable to bear so

weighty a load, bent in its turn; and a great proportion of it was thus safely deposited in my hat. The plate instantly righted itself, as I raised my person; and as I glanced my eye round the table, and saw that no one had noticed my disaster, I inwardly congratulated myself that the nauseous deception was so happily disposed of. Resolving not to be detected, I instantly rolled my handkerchief together with all its remaining contents, and whipped it into my pocket.

The dinner table was at length deserted for the drawing room, where coffee, and *liqueurs* were served round. Meantime, I had sought out what I considered a safe hiding-place for my hat, beneath a chair in the dining-room; for I dared not carry it longer in my hand; having first thrown a morsel of paper into the crown, to hid the cauliflower from view, should any one chance, in seeking for his own hat, to look into mine.

On my return to the drawing room, I chanced to be again seated by the lady, by whom I had sat at dinner. Our conversation was naturally resumed; and we were in the midst of an animated discussion, when a huge spider was seen running, like a race horse, up her arm.

"Take it off—take it off!" she ejaculated, in a terrified tone.

I was always afraid of spiders: so to avoid touching him with my hand, I caught my handkerchief from my pocket, and clapped it at once upon the miscreant, who was already mounting over her temple with rapid strides. Gracious Heaven! I had forgotten the cauliflower; which now plastered over her face like an emollient poultice, fairly killing the spider, and blinding an eye of the lady; while little streamlets of soft butter, glided gently down her beautiful neck and bosom.

"Mon Dieu! mon Dieu!" exclaimed the astonished fair.

"Mon Dieu" was echoed from every mouth.

"Have you cut your head?" inquired one.

"Non! non!—L'araignee—l'araignee. Monsieur vient d'écraser l'araignee."

"Quelle quantité d'entrailles!" ejaculated an astonished Frenchman, unconsciously, to himself.

Well might he be astonished. The spray of the execrable vegetable, had splattered her dress from head to foot. For myself, the moment the accident occurred, I had mechanically returned my handkerchief to my pocket; but its contents remained.

"What a monster it must have been!" observed a young lady, as she helped to relieve my victim from her cruel situation. "I declare I should think he had been living on cauliflower."

At that moment, I felt some one touch me; and turning, I saw my companion who had come in with me.

"Look at your pantaloons," he whispered.

Already half dead with confusion at the disaster I had caused, I cast my eyes upon my once white dress, and saw at a glance the horrible extent of my dilemma. I had been sitting upon the fated pocket, and had crushed out the liquid butter, and the soft paste-like vegetable, which had daubed and dripped down them, till it seemed as if I were actually dissolving in my pantaloons.

Darting from the spot, I sprang to the place where I had left my hat; but before I could reach it, a sudden storm of wrath was heard at the door.

"Sacré-r-r-r! beté! Sacré-r-r-r!" the r in the last syllable being made to roll like a watchman's rattle, mingled with another epithet and name, that an angry Frenchman never spares, was heard rising like a fierce tempest without the door. Suddenly there was a pause—a gurgling sound, as of one swallowing involuntarily—and the storm of wrath again broke out with redoubled fury. I seized my hat, and opened the door, and the whole matter was at once explained. We had exchanged hats; and there he stood, the soft cauliflower gushing down his cheeks, blinding his eyes, filling his mouth, hair, mustachios, ears, and whiskers. Never shall I forget that spectacle. There he stood astride, like the colossus, and stooping gently forward, his eyes forcibly closed, his arms held drooping out from his body, and dripping cauliflower and butter in every pore.

I said no longer; but, retaining his hat, I rushed from the house, jumped into a *fiacre*, and arrived safely at home; heartily resolving, that to my last hour, I would never again deliver a letter of introduction.

A Curiosity.—We were shown a beautiful specimen of the ingenuity of birds a few days since, by Dr. Cook of this borough. It was a bird's nest, made entirely of silver wire, beautifully woven together. The nest was found on a sycamore tree on the Cadore by Dr. Francis Beard, of York county. It was the nest of a hanging-bird, and the material was probably obtained from a soldier's epaulette which it had found.

West Chester Village Record.

Affire must suffer when recreation is preferred to business.

## Debate in the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### Speech of Mr. Bond, (or Ohio.)

On Mr. Hopkins's Resolution to divorce the Government from the Press.

(Continued.)

Here, sir, I desire to read a short paragraph from the President's official newspaper the *Globe*. It was printed a year since, and then met my eye. I have preserved it for the express purpose of noticing it here, on a suitable occasion; and this is the first appropriate moment I have had to do so. The paragraph in question was written on the occasion of announcing the election of one of the present Senators from Ohio, (Mr. Allen) in doing which, the *Globe* exults at what it was pleased to consider a defeat of Mr. Ewing, a highly distinguished and most valuable member of the Senate. I do not propose to dwell on that election; it is foreign to my purpose; but I do verily believe it was achieved against the wishes of a majority of the people of Ohio, and recent events sustain that opinion. And yet, this man, whom the people of Ohio delighted, and, if the signs of the times do not deceive, will again "delight to honor," is at the moment of his retiring from the Senate to the bosom of his family, and to all the private relations of life, held up and stigmatized in the *Globe* as a "bank beneficiary." In the same article, sir, some fifteen Senators are opprobriously named and contemned by this Government press. The State of Alabama is particularly congratulated on being relieved from the "Calhounery" of Gabriel Moor. But now a new light has suddenly opened which wholly changes the medium through which the *Globe* sees "Calhounery," to use Mr. Blair's own phrase. How long has it been since that paper stigmatized Mr. Calhoun as "the bank's feed instrument," and said of him that no man ever nullified the truth with so little remorse! Now, however, the whole scene is changed, and Mr. Calhoun is almost deified by the very Government press which but yesterday had so reviled him! Here, Mr. Speaker, we realize another truth spread before the country in Mr. Benton's report, which, in describing the power of the President over individuals administering the Government, says: "He makes and unmakes them." A short time since, this Administration and its press stood forth the advocates and friends of the State banks, and, after placing the public money in their custody, urged them to lend it out. Having thus "debauched" and seduced them from the "even tenor of their way," this same Administration and press now abuse the banks and the credit system which but yesterday they applauded; and, to justify this abuse, falsehood is substituted for fact. The *Globe* a day or two since stated "that the Legislative examination in Ohio" proved "that the directors of the banks there had drawn out more than the whole amount of their real capital." This, sir, is another daring and impudent falsehood of that paper, and furnishes additional evidence of the desperation of this Administration and its "Government press," in carrying out the sub-Treasury system, with all its selfish purposes. The result of the "Legislative examination of the banks in Ohio" is fully reported by the Auditor of the State, who is a thorough-going disciple of the sub-Treasury school. His report is now before me, and I invite its immediate inspection. It is most creditable to the banks of Ohio; shows them to have been prudently managed, and that they will not suffer in comparison with those of any State in the Union. But let us look into the Auditor's report, and test the truth of the fact stated by the *Globe*, "that the directors of the banks in Ohio had drawn out more than the amount of their real capital." By the Auditor's report, it appears that the amount of capital stock actually paid in these banks in December last was \$11,331,618 96, and the whole amount loaned to directors and stockholders together, at that time, was only \$1,466,174 56. I leave it for others to apply the proper rebuke to the *Globe* for its slander of the banks and the people of Ohio; but, Mr. Speaker, I appeal to this House if a press which is thus basely conducted should be sustained and cherished by funds from the public Treasury?

This same paper took occasion, not long since, to quote from some remarks which I had the honor to make in this House, and to say it had never intimated that the Senate was a useless body. Why, sir, the gross calumny heaped by the *Globe* on the majority of the Senate, but a short time since, must be familiar to all. I will not offend so far as to read those slanders to the House. The official organ, by its personal abuse of the Senators, and repeated calumny of the body, did more than give the intimation alluded to. Did not the *Globe* say of the Senate that "its dignity" was "impaired"—"its character for grave consideration gone"—that "its justice" was "doubted," and its power to harm by its most marked censure "contemned, and derided!" Yes, sir, this was the lan-

guage held by the President's official press towards the American Senate, and yet that same press now has the effrontery to deny that it ever intimated that the Senate was a useless body.

But, Mr. Speaker, in pursuing the individual slanders of the *Globe*, I have digressed a little from my promise to show that the Government press also does a "wholesale slander business," and throws its poisoned shafts at masses of men—yes, sir, at the great body of the People themselves. I beg leave now to read that part of the article from the Government press which I before alluded to, announcing the result of the Senatorial election then recently held in Ohio. Referring to the district which I have the honor to represent in this body, the President's official organ says:

"The bank held immense power in his [my] district, and exerted its moneyed influence in aid of the Federal party, which has stronger hold in that quarter than in any other part of Ohio. It succeeded by a small majority in electing Mr. Bond, the collector of its bonds there. He may be looked upon as the representative of *reprieved debtors*."

After the vile slanders which the Government press had wantonly heaped upon many of the most eminent and justly distinguished public men of the country, Mr. Bond said an humble individual like himself should not complain, but rather feel honored that he was thus noticed. For himself, personally, he would say nothing; but for his district—his constituents—for the People, who had honored him with their confidence, and made him their representative here, he had much to say. He could not, perhaps, express all the just indignation that he felt. My constituents, sir, (said Mr. Bond,) in every trait of character which can justly ennoble man, are not second to those of any member in this House. With God's mercy, and their own right arm, they have been the builders of their own fortunes. In every sense, they are virtuous, intelligent, and independent freemen—who know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain them. They love their country, and revere its Constitution; but they have never yet "bowed the knee to Baal;" and because they will not, the editor of this vile press, bloated and swollen with Government patronage, stigmatizes them as "*reprieved debtors*."

Mr. Speaker, should this "hired scribbler," Francis P. Blair, ever venture into that district, I do not believe that the People, whom he has thus basely slandered, would consent to deliver their hands by touching him; but they would cast upon him a scornful and withering look of honest and just indignation, which would give to his visage a more caldrous aspect than it even now has. But who is this man who thus impudently arrays himself against the People? Why, sir, he is himself a "*reprieved debtor*" of the very bank which he is every day reviling. Do gentlemen require proof? The files of this House furnish it. A paper reported or filed by one of the committees of this House shows that this same Francis P. Blair, who was brought here from Frankfort, in the State of Kentucky, owed the Bank of the United States the sum of \$20,744 36. It is true that only part of this sum was his own debt; nevertheless, on his own account, and as security for others, he was debtor to that bank, on the 30th day of November, 1830, for the whole amount of the sum which I have mentioned. Did he pay it? No, sir. Does he yet owe it? No, sir. How was he discharged? He compromised, if the terms on which he was released are justly entitled to be called a compromise. What were those terms? Why he held a clerk's fee bill, amounting to \$37 42, and a note on gentleman by the name of Gratz for \$200, say, together, \$237 42, which he gave up to the bank, and was released from \$20,744 36! Now, sir, I think Francis P. Blair may justly be called a "*reprieved debtor*."

Such a settlement proves that Blair was utterly insolvent at the close of the year 1830. If his insolvency was occasioned by misfortune, he should be pitied rather than condemned on that account. Of the circumstances of his failure I am ignorant. I refer to his insolvency for what I esteem a perfectly just purpose in this debate. We find him brought to Washington in 1831, and employed as the publisher or editor of the *Globe*, which is made the Government press. We soon see streams of patronage flowing in upon him from all the Executive Departments. The extent and character of this patronage I have before alluded to. In a brief space of time we see him living and entertaining expensively, and going all the rounds of the court society at Washington. If Mr. Blair had no connexion with this Government patronage, he might do all this, and no man would be justified in alluding to or commenting on it. It is a high prerogative of every freeman to do with his own as he pleases. But, Mr. Speaker, the sudden change in the fortunes of Mr. Blair, connected as he is with Executive patronage, his single leap from insolvency to wealth, impel me to inquire if "there is not something rotten in Denmark?"

Upon the whole, sir, I think his case most strongly illustrates the necessity of passing the resolution now under consideration, and, if possible, making a total separation of the newspaper press from the Government.

At all events, if this shall be found impracticable, we can at least destroy the pet system of exclusive favoritism, by inviting competition, and giving the contract "to the lowest bidder," as the reforming report of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cambreleng) and his friends induced the People to believe would be done. When the retrenchment resolutions, which produced the famous report already mentioned, were under consideration, the friends of the then Administration denied the existence of any abuse, but invited investigation, and the resolutions passed almost unanimously. Now, however, when the reformers are in power and an investigation is proposed, they admit the existence of the evils referred to in the resolution, but resist the inquiry, because, as they allege, the abuse cannot be corrected!

The gentleman from New Hampshire, (Mr. Cushman) may deem this end impracticable. I do not. I would rather follow the example of the gallant Col. Miller, (of the gentleman's own State,) who, when ordered on a perilous service on the Niagara frontier, during the war of 1812, did not say it was impracticable, but said "I'll try sir," to the commanding General. He did try, and he succeeded. "The achievement not only rendered essential service to that army, but honored his country's arms, and elevated his own fame!"

In the attempt which the resolution under consideration proposes, no danger awaits us, but a great civil triumph may be obtained by it. I invite the gentleman from New Hampshire to adopt the words of his gallant statesman, and, instead of thinking it "impracticable," let him say "I'll try."

But, sir, we have been greatly disappointed in the failure of this promised reform in many other respects besides that which regarded the public printing and the Executive patronage of the press. And, to establish this, I will state briefly a few items, contrasting the *precept* with the *practice* of the reformers. I amine the example found in the report already alluded to, I may be best understood by a division of the subject into a few prominent heads. But, in the language of that report, I am "so far from thinking I shall now exhaust the subject," I shall "have only opened it." I pretend to nothing more "at this time than to lay the foundation of a system, to be followed up and completed hereafter" by the People.

The prolonged sessions of Congress formed a conspicuous chapter in the book of reform. The committee denounced the usage as "one of the most serious evils attending the national legislation of the country;" and, by way of correcting it, recommended "that the compensation of the members, during the first session of each Congress, be reduced to two dollars per day from and after the first Monday in April, if Congress should sit beyond that time. This was the precept; now for the practice. The sessions of Congress, so far from being shortened, have been prolonged, no remedy applied, and the People of the country ought to know that the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cambreleng,) so early as March, 1830, when an attempt was made to carry into effect the remedy proposed in the report of the committee of which he was a member, by reducing the pay of members, did himself actually resist and vote against the measure.

The report alleged that abuses had "taken place from the various and arbitrary manner in which members estimated their mileage." This abuse was ascertained to have been practised by the reformers themselves; and they have continued the practice without any restraint. I will give you, sir, an illustration, which may not be thought inappropriate. In the days of promised reform, the two Senators from the State of Missouri differed in politics; one of them, the great reformer, Mr. Benton; the other, Mr. Barton, who thought the promised reform was a mere humbug. The first session of the twentieth Congress commenced the 31st of December, 1827, and ended on the 20th of May, 1828. These gentlemen severally attended the whole session; their per diem allowance was \$1, 400 each, being 175 days at \$8 per day; but for mileage, reckoning \$3 for every twenty miles, Mr. Barton charged \$330 whilst Mr. Benton charged \$1,344 66. Mr. Barton charged his mileage by the great mail route, over land; but Mr. Benton, who was sailing out and condemning all abuses, counted his miles by all the crooks and turns and tortuous windings of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers! Mr. Barton was left at home because he did not believe in the propriety of professing one thing and practising another; and Mr. Benton was retained to correct abuses and carry out the great principles of his report on Executive patronage. Ten years have intervened since the session of Congress just referred to; the report sleeps unheeded, and, in the meantime, Mr. Benton continues to count his miles



ear by the way of the river, has given him upwards of \$4,000 than Mr. Barton felt authorized to give under the same law.

**Another precept.**—The committee reported that "the privilege of newspapers to the members ought to be abrogated," and "that the practice too often indulged in by the House of voting to themselves copies of books," ought to be discontinued. "The privilege and practice continue, and without restraint."

**Precept.**—The contingent expenses of this House were reported to be extravagant. During the year 1828, the last of Mr. Adams' Administration, they amounted to \$80,000.

**Practice.**—During the year 1830, the last year of the Jackson reform Administration, this item was \$200,000! And during the year 1837, being the first year of the "successor," who promised to "tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," these expenses are \$210,000! This must be the "magical way" of working in the rule of reduction—it was certainly unknown to old Thomas Dilworth.

**Precept.**—The committee, of which I again repeat, the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cambreleng) was a member, reported that they had obtained information by which they were satisfied "that by a judicious system of reform, instituted by the Executive officers themselves, at least one-third of the (then) present number of clerks in the departments might be reduced with safety to the public interest."

**Practice.**—The number of clerks has not been reduced in any one of the departments, but on the contrary, there has been a considerable increase. I will prove it. The State Department, in the year 1828, included the Patent Office, and the whole number of clerks was sixteen; the salary and compensation of the Secretary and all his clerks and messengers, amounted to \$27,750.

The whole number of clerks now employed in the State Department and the Patent Office is forty. The joint salaries and compensation amount to \$36,615!!!

The Patent Office in 1828, was managed by a Superintendent, with a salary of \$1,500, and two clerks and a messenger, whose joint compensation was \$3,700. It is now under the charge of one of the Reformers; the title of "Superintendent" is exchanged for that of "Commissioner"; and with the change of title comes the change of salary from \$1,500 to \$3,000! The number of clerks is increased from two to twenty-four, and the compensation from \$1,500 to \$21,000; and, not content with one messenger, and his old salary of \$400, they provide a salary of \$810 for messenger, and then give him an assistant, to whom is also paid \$15 per month.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in the year 1828, employed eight clerks and two messengers. His salary, and the compensation of the clerks and messengers, amounted to \$18,600.

The present Secretary of that Department (and he was taken from the body of reformers, who made proclamation from the Senate Chamber) employs fifteen clerks and two messengers. His salary and their compensation amount to \$27,190! A similar result will be found in comparing the present with the former state of the several subdivisions of the Treasury Department. But by way of "introducing economy and despatch in the Treasury Department," the committee proposed to "simplify the form of business, and to reorganize its subordinate branches, so as to dispense with one-fourth of one-third, of the officers in the Treasury." Now, sir, no reorganization of the Department has yet been attempted. Instead of reducing they have increased the number of officers; and the mass of business, under the new mode of simplifying, have become so complicated, that the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cambreleng) now chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, declared here, during the last special session, that, after fifteen years experience as a member of this House, he found it difficult to understand these Treasury accounts, and the manner in which the Secretary's Annual Report on the Finances is stated!

Next as to the War Department. In 1828, the Secretary of War employed a chief clerk besides seventeen clerks and two messengers. His salary and their compensation, amounted to \$28,650. The business of Indian affairs was then managed by him also. In 1838, the Secretary of that Department employs, exclusive of the Indian business, about forty clerks, besides messengers. The joint salaries and compensation of the whole amount to \$33,810.

In 1828, we hear nothing of a Commanding General's Office with its clerk salary and compensation of the whole amount to \$63,810.

In 1824, we hear nothing of a Commanding General's Office, with its clerk and messenger.

In 1835, the Commanding General is allowed a clerk \$1,200, and a messenger \$600 per year.

In 1828, the Adjutant General's Office employed three clerks, whose joint compensation was \$2,950.

In 1838, the Adjutant General employs three clerks and a messenger whose joint compensation is \$8,225.

In 1828, the Paymaster General employed three clerks, whose joint compensation was \$3,900.

In 1838, the salary of the same number of clerks is \$4,200, besides the messenger's salary.

In 1828, I have been unable to discover any allowance for clerks in the Quartermaster's Office.

In 1838, that officer employs in the office at Washington seven clerks, whose united compensation is \$7,300.

[Here follow many statements like the above, in which Mr. B. very clearly shows the process by which the expenses of the government have been augmented, from less than thirteen millions, as in Mr. Adams' administration, to the enormous sum of thirty-five millions to which they now amount.]

We will now look to the Post Office Department. The General Post Office, as it was then called, had the good fortune not only to escape the censure, but to enlist the praise of that fault-finding era. I leave it for those who were familiar with the motives and political currents of that day, to account for this. The committee said of it—"the efficiency of this branch of the public service is in a condition highly improved and improving." My first remark on this is, that the Post Office Department passed into the hands of General Jackson in a healthy and efficient state. A few years, under his reform, reduced it to chaos and insolvency. The details of its mismanagement have been long since proved. The evidence is on file here and in the Senate, with the reports of the several committees appointed to investigate its abuses. I refer gentlemen to the files, and will not dwell on the various abuses which were designated and established. Their enormity, coupled with the fact of the borrowing money on public account by the Postmaster General, without law or authority, alarmed the country. But had as all this was, and used as the pecuniary patronage had been, to confer personal benefits on favorites, until the disorder and insolvency of the Department became apparent, still the political uses which had been made of the appointing patronage were not disclosed, and now never will be. The present Postmaster General, Amos Kendall, tells us in his account of the late destruction of that Department by fire, that all the books, papers and files of the Department were saved, except the "files" of the "appointment office," and that these were destroyed!

In the first six years of Gen. Jackson's Administration, about 1300 postmasters were removed from office, and in most of the cases, without the assignment of any cause. When certain members of the committee of the Senate and House, appointed in 1833-4 to investigate the abuses of that Department, attempted to get at the files and correspondence of this "Appointment office," with a view to ascertain and report whether the reasons for these removals were prompted by high and just public considerations, or by mere party political expediency, they were denied the right by the head of the Department and by the friends of the Administration, who composed a majority on one of these committees! Was not this inquiry just? I refer you, sir, to Mr. Benton's famous report and bill providing for the disclosure of reasons in case of removal from office. I refer you, Mr. Speaker, to your own remarks, and to those of your friends, in the debate on Mr. Saunders' resolution, which I have already quoted. But, above all, I refer you to the remarks of the illustrious Madison, uttered as he was in the knowledge of the letter and spirit of our Constitution and laws, and in purity and honesty of purpose. As early as 1793, in the memorable debate on the power of the Executive to remove from office, he not only denied the right to exercise this power capriciously, and without assigning adequate reasons, but he thought it would be such a bold assumption of lawless power, that he thus expressed himself: "I own it is an abuse of power which exceeds my imagination, and of which I can form no rational conception."

But when Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Benton (both of whom were on the committee which reported the bill to prevent the abuse of this patronage of appointment) came into power, this changed their tone, if not their principles. Removals from office immediately followed, and they deny any obligation to assign reasons! Is it not strange, too—nay, is it not mysterious, that, in the configuration of the Post Office, the only papers and files destroyed should be those relating to the exercise, if not the abuse of the power of removal from office—the very papers which the Postmaster General refused to suffer the committees of investigation to examine?

I said Mr. Van Buren changed his tone on this subject. I will at once prove it. The Journal of the Senate shows that he was one of the select committee who reported the bill already referred to. He entered the office of Secretary of State with the commencement of Gen. Jackson's Administration. One of his first official acts was the removal of a meritorious clerk from his office in that Department, and a positive refusal to assign any reason for it! The gentleman removed is now a member of this House, (Mr. Slade of Vermont,) and the voice of the people has sustained him when the despotism of the Executive patronage sought to destroy.

The manner in which this patronage is abused, and the readiness and almost telegraphic despatch with which the wires of party machinery are felt through out and from the most distant parts of the Union, may be imagined after reading this laconic note, written by Mr. Van Buren, soon after entering on the duties of Secretary of State, to a gentleman in Louisiana:

"Washington, April 20, 1829.

"My DEAR SIR: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 21st ult., and of informing you that the removal and appointment of you

recommended were made on the day your letter was received.

"With respect, your friend, &c.

"M. VAN BUREN."

And so far from being willing to reduce the number of clerks in this Department, as the People were induced to believe would be done, Mr. Van Buren, when called on for that purpose, saw the whole affair through a new medium, and replied: "My opinion is, that there can be no reduction in the number of officers employed in the Department, (of State,) without detriment to the public interest!" And yet the Retrenchment Committee, when Mr. Clay was in that Department, reported "that they felt satisfied that, had the officer at its head concurred with them in the opinion, they might have presented a plan for not only a gradual reduction of the number of clerks, but for an actual increase in the efficiency of their labor."

But other discrepancies between the profession and practice of these reformers remain to be noticed. It will be found that the report of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cambreleng,) and his friends, condemned "the practice introduced by the Secretaries of the Departments, of sending the reports of their clerks or heads of bureaus, instead of condensing them, and making them substantially their own communication." This practice, if had, has never been corrected, but is daily indulged in by all the Departments, as the answer to the calls and resolutions of this House abundantly shows. But a still more remarkable commentary follows. When the Department of War passed into the hands of John H. Eaton, a zealous reformer, he, too, was called upon to carry out his retrenchment system, and reduce the number of his clerks, in fulfillment of the public expectation which he and others had excited. To the surprise of all, he referred the subject to the clerk's themselves! and here, sir, is his reply:

"War Department, Jan. 27, 1830.

"Sir: I have the honor to lay before you reports from the several bureaus connected with the War Department, on the subject of a resolution of the 5th inst. referred to me by the committee on Retrenchment. Respectfully,

"J. H. EATON."

"Charles A. Wickliffe, Esq."

These bureaus, so far from agreeing to part with any of their esquiredoms, actually ask for an additional supply! Thus ended that farce!

**Another precept.**—This retrenchment report alleged that our diplomatic relations and foreign intercourse were unnecessarily expensive, and recommended "a fixed appropriation for the contingencies of each mission," "in no case exceeding \$600, annually, to cover the expenses of stationery, postage, office, clerk hire, and all other contingencies whatsoever."

Let us see the practice. Andrew Stevenson, our Minister at London, is allowed for these contingencies, including "presents to the menial officers and servants of the Court, and others, on his presentation, and at Christmas," \$2008 56, in the space of about a year! The like expenses of nearly all our other foreign missions are in correspondent ratio.

**Profession.**—The grade of our Foreign Ministers was to be reduced in some instances, especially that at Madrid, to a Charge, with a salary of \$4,500.

**Practice.**—A Minister Plenipotentiary has been kept at Madrid constantly, and John H. Eaton is now there on a salary of \$9,000, having also received his outfit of the same amount. And during the last session of Congress an attempt was made to increase the salaries of all our foreign Ministers! Who could have anticipated this from an Administration that proclaimed on this floor, (at least one of its most powerful and influential supporters, the late Mr. Randolph, who joined in the cry of retrenchment, here proclaimed; and what he said received the full approbation of "the party.")

"So long as members of Congress, and not of this House only or chiefly, will bow and cringe and duck and fawn, and get out of the way at a pinching vote, or lend a helping hand, at a pinching vote, to obtain these places, I never will consent to enlarge the salary attached to them. We are told that they live at St. Petersburg and London, and that living there is very expensive.—Well, sir, who sent them there? Were they impressed, sir? Were they taken by a press-gang on Tower hill, knocked down, hand-cuffed, chucked on board of a tender, and told that they must take the pay and rations which this Majesty was pleased to allow?"

Now I appeal to you, Mr. Speaker, if the moral application of these remarks has not been justly felt "in Congress, and not in this House only or chiefly," under the retrenchment and reform Administration!

(To be continued.)

**WHERE FROM? WHERE BOUND?**

From the New York Express

As when a ship has been navigating in a doubtful sea, driven by gales, it is useful to trace out its course upon a chart; so it is useful to mark out on the chart of these times the route we have taken to reach the land where we now think we are.

In 1829, the American Ship of State set sail under the command of General Jackson as Captain, and Mr. Calhoun as Mate, manned by Mr. Van Buren, Messrs. Blair, Kendall, Eaton and others. The old route over the sea, traced out by Washington and Madison, was before them, but they thought they must try the experiment of a new track.

In 1831, there was a mutiny on board this ship. Mr. Van Buren began a series of intrigues, which induced Gen. Jackson to throw Mr. Calhoun overboard, on which Mr. Calhoun swam to a state yawl boat, and hoisted the flag of a star and a stripe, doffing the flag of the Union. Then came the Proclamation, the Force Bill, and the hostile attitude of South Carolina.

In 1831-2 and 33, the officers of this ship, peace being restored on board, began to take new observations upon the currency, to abandon the deep and clear sailing of a National Bank, and to steer amid the shoals and reefs of the state banks. The New York hands on board the ship promised the captain better sailing ground than he had, if he would sail along their port.

Then came the veto—the removal of the deposits—and the specie circular—the first bringing the creation of new banks in every state of the Union; the second stimulating them to enormous expansions of the currency, and the last hastening the catastrophe.

In 1835, and 1836, was the era of glory. "It was glory enough to serve under such a chief," or to follow in the footsteps of such an illustrious predecessor. March the 4th, 1837, this chief from the Western facade of the Capitol at Washington, in his Farewell Address, proclaimed exultingly his satisfaction with "my experiment," and uttered the memorable phrase, "I leave this great people prosperous and happy." The scene changes.

In April, 1837, the merchants of New York, foreseeing the storm ahead, met and appointed a delegation to visit Washington, and to request of the President—

First, an immediate convocation of Congress.

Second, an immediate repeal of the Specie Circular.

Third, a National Bank to regulate the currency, and domestic exchanges of the country.

The only direct answer to their requests was, after the refusal of Mr. Van Buren to grant either of the three propositions, that ever memorable answer of the official organ: "There is no pressure which any honest man may regret."

On the 10th of May, 1837, the New York and Mississippi Banks began the suspension of specie payments, and all the Union, the Canadas, and the Provinces followed.

In a few days after, Mr. Van Buren discovered "great and weighty matters" demanding the action of Congress. Thus proposition first of the merchants was granted.

In July, came the memorable letter of Gen. Jackson from the Hermitage, denouncing the banks and the merchants as guilty of unparalleled treachery and perfidy.

In August, came the proposition of Mr. George, from Washington, and of Senator Wright from St. Lawrence, to sail on the new tack of the sub-treasury.

In September, Congress met, and Mr. Calhoun put on the Loco Foco jacket of the New York Park. Then Mr. Van Buren knew him, and begged his pardon for having called him John Calhoun Calhoun, the great traitor and incendiary of the day.

In October, a hoisting hard money government, which was to make the "gold run up the Mississippi," and "the yellow boys peep out of the intersperses of long silken purses," was seen making ten millions of dollars of treasury paper below specie par, and in some places below that bank paper, which did not bear any interest at all!

In May, the amount of treasury notes called for by the hard money Government is \$20,000,000—and in June, the second proposition of the New York merchants is granted, viz: a Repeal of the Specie Circular.

Now we have before us three tracks to take, the track of Washington and Madison, the track of the *Experiment*, or the *Expedient*. The *Expedient* is about being abandoned by its own friends. The helm of the Ship of State, so far as to repeal the Specie Circular, has been put on the back track. When the question comes to the people of 700 State Banks, with conflicting interests, and 20,000,000 dollars of Treasury notes, or one National Bank, with unity of interest, the third proposition of the merchants of New York will be granted, and the Republican Ship once more will be on the glorious track of the Father of his Country, George Washington, and the Father of the Constitution, James Madison, both of whom approved a National Bank.

The Little Rock Gazette of the 23d inst. contains a full and detailed account of the trial of Colonel John Wilson, Lieut. Speaker of the House of Representatives, and member from Clarke county, for the murder of Major J. J. Anthony, member from the county of Randolph, on the 14th day of December last. There were six witnesses examined on behalf of the state, and two in behalf of the accused.

It appears from the testimony, that this unfortunate occurrence originated in an allusion made by Mr. Anthony, with regard to the Real Estate Bank, of which the speaker was president. The deceased was speaking on a bill relative to granting premiums for killing wolves; the bill required that an affidavit be made before a magistrate previous to the payment of premium.

Mr. Anthony moved to strike out the word magistrate, and insert the "president of the Real Estate Bank." The Speaker immediately asked, "do you mean to insult the chair? If you do, you will take it back very quick." Mr. A. disclaimed any insult, but observed that he thought "the certificate should be signed by a man of great dignity." As soon

as those words were uttered, the Speaker left the chair, and as he descended, drew his bowie knife, having a blade nine inches long. Mr. A. then left his seat, and drew his knife, blade twelve inches long, advanced towards the speaker—flourishing the knife—made two passes, and struck him on the arm. Wilson retreated a few paces, and as he was in the act of again advancing, Anthony threw his knife and afterwards a chair at him. Wilson then rushed towards Anthony, who immediately picked up another chair, made a thrust with his knife underneath the chair, which entered Anthony's breast, who immediately fell and expired.

The verdict of the jury was "Guilty of excusable homicide." The prisoner was then discharged.

In speaking of Major Anthony, the Gazette observe, "he was an officer of the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and was one of the gallant defenders of Fort San-dusky; subsequently served in the Creek War, under General Jackson, where he acquitted himself in such a manner, as to give entire satisfaction to that distinguished military chief."

**A warning to Lynchers.**—A suit has lately been decided in the Yazoo Circuit Court, Mississippi, which had its origin during the lynch fever in 1835, and in which the plaintiff, a sufferer from the mob, has obtained a verdict for damages to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars.

According to the account of the case, as published in the Manchester Whig, the plaintiff, Justice Shaker, was a magistrate at the time of the outbreak. He was a large slaveholder, had lived in the country more than thirty years, and possessed an unblemished reputation; and yet because this justice was not satisfied as to the guilt of an individual brought before him on the charge of being an accomplice in the anticipated insurrection, the mob took it into their heads he was also implicated, and that the proper mode of proceeding would be to lynch him also. This, however, says the Whig, "proved a difficult undertaking." The resolute justice, who had acted in accordance with his oath of office, refused to surrender himself to the assailants, and barred his door against them, placing himself in a defensive attitude. The party attacked his house by shooting through doors and windows, and Mr. S., with his wife and children, was exposed to an incessant fire of rifles, the balls passing through the house in various directions. He, however, had his rifle at hand, and made good his defence, killing one of the party, although badly wounded by a rifle ball in his left arm. It is stated that his bed, in which lay a young child, was literally shot to pieces, and by a miracle the child escaped unhurt.

Under such circumstances, it is highly gratifying to see that justice, though tardy, has at length been meted out. The attacking party have brought themselves under the necessity of paying such damages as will doubtless make them a little cautious hereafter in executing the mandates of Judge Lynch.

N. O. Picayune.

**From the Cherokee Country.**—We learn, through the medium of authentic publications in the Georgia Recorder of the 5th inst., that Major General Scott proceeded to carry into effect his orders to obliterate the Cherokees, after the 23d ultimo, to evacuate the territory heretofore held by them within the limits of the state of Georgia. His measures met no resistance. On the 29th, he had under his control three thousand Indians; and, before this time, it is supposed that not a wandering Indian remains within the territory of Georgia. The manner in which this duty has been discharged by that distinguished General is praised for its kindness, humanity, and freedom from violence. This information is gratifying for surely there is enough to appeal to the public sympathy in the destiny of these original lords of the soil, without adding to it unnecessary violence.

We rejoice, for the sake of our fellow-citizens of Georgia as well as for that of the Indians, that so far, all goes on as it does, with as little difficulty as could possibly have been hoped. The Georgians themselves appear to be sincerely gratified that it has so turned out, and the friends of the Indians, who cannot enter into all the feelings of the Georgians and other Southerners on the subject, will yet not less rejoice than they, that the policy of the Government does not end in blood.

Nat. Intelligencer.

**Canadian Affairs.**—Lord Durham has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of 1,000*l.* for the conviction of any of the persons engaged in the attack on the Sir Robert Peel. He proclaims his determination to protect the frontier from all aggression, by placing a sufficient military force along the line, and to exhibit all British subjects carefully to abstain from any acts of retaliation. The news of the attack upon the American steamboat Telegraph had not reached Quebec. *Ed.*

The only reasonable argument ever advanced against a National Bank, we find in the Richmond Whig:

"We cannot forget (says the Whig) that, if the late United States Bank had leagued with Andrew Jackson, which it might have done, if it had been corrupt, the liberties of the country would have been placed in imminent peril; and remembering this, we cannot but fear that a new Bank will take warning from the fate of the old one, and will never permit any scruples of virtue, or any regard for the public welfare, to endanger its existence."

It is very easily saved by leaguing with

a corrupt Executive! True, it may be said that it is not within the range of probability that the country will ever again be cursed with rulers so profligate and abandoned, as those who now, and lately bore sway; but there is a possibility of it—and against that, it is the part of wisdom and patriotism, by all means, to provide.

A like argument holds good, however, against all institutions, religious or political. Christianity (*vide* the Inquisition, the fires to burn martyrs, the wars innumerable on its account) has been horribly perverted at times,—but of the great good it has done, of its absolute necessity for the proper government of man, it is only the Infidel Loco Foco that doubts. So government is often perverted to the worst of purposes, but the worst form of government is better than none at all. As a Federal Government is necessary for the salutary government of 26 Confederate States, to combine the whole in one grand Union, so a Federal Bank becomes necessary for the salutary government of the currency of these states, to produce unity and order from confusion.

N. Y. Express.

**Missouri.**—Even in Missouri, hitherto the head quarters of *Bentonism*, there appears to be so great a change that at the next election, which takes place in August for members of Congress, the Whigs will carry the day. The Whig candidates are Messrs. Wilson and Allen, Benton's predictions about gold flowing up the Mississippi have not been fulfilled, and the people are growing dissatisfied. The following is from the St. Louis Bulletin.

**The Prospect.**—We say to the Whigs in the greatest sincerity of heart, that the signs of political reformation are brightening throughout the state. From every quarter glad tidings are daily coming in, "and if we only put forth an energy worthy of the great cause," Missouri will re-echo the shouts of victory, and stand side by side with those states that have successfully battled for the constitution and the laws. Let hope and confidence pervade our breasts; let us make one great rally, and the faithful sentiments of the people may proclaim that all is safe. Every man must prepare for the contest, and every one must do his duty.

**Worthy of Imitation.**—The last Legislature of Virginia passed an act abolishing the barbarous punishment of branding in the hand—a practice which has been too long permitted to disgrace the Penal Code. *Register.*

**Most Excellent.**—A nervous writer in the Richmond Whig, who signs himself, and who evidently is, "A friend of State Rights," says that Mr. Calhoun being the acknowledged head of that party, it seems to have been supposed, as a matter of course, that the whole party should have followed its foghorn. But, says the writer, "in our manual exercise, there is no precedent for passing, at one motion, from 'charge bayonet' to 'ground arms.' The ledger-domin, by which Mr. Calhoun himself achieved this feat, has assisted both friend and foe. 16.

**Wilmington Ad.**

**Texas.**—It is gratifying to learn that the Texas Congress have refused to withdraw their application for annexation to the United States. The question, however, was decided only by a majority of one vote. This might surprise, if it could not be accounted for by the fact, that Texas feels herself aggrieved by the indifference manifested by our government towards the pro-seced union.

New Orleans Bulletin.

**Death of Horatio Roberton.**—This Revolutionary worthy, whose remarkable life is sketched in Kennedy's admirable novel, entitled "Horatio Roberton," died in Tuscaloosa county, Ala. on the 23d ult. aged 79 years. His name is James Roberton, but he was universally known as Horatio Roberton. His wife died about four months before him, they having lived together more than half a century.

A Georama, or model in relief, of the whole of France, is being constructed in a garden at Mont ouge, near the Barriere du Maine. It will be 2000 yards square, and will represent all the different chains of mountains, the land and sea boundaries, the bays and inlets, islands, rivers lakes, and forests, the cities and principal towns, with their public buildings, the fortresses and military stations, the divisions of departments, the lines of high roads, canals, railways, &c.

The New York Times says, "Every prominent act of the administration has been a violation of the principles upon which Mr. Van Buren came into power. As a member of General Jackson's administration in 1831, he stood pledged against the Sub-Treasury scheme, as a measure 'disorganizing and revolutionary'—subversive of the principles of our government, and of its entire practice from 1789 to this day—as a measure which would inevitably enlarge the powers of the Executive, and exposed the public treasure to be plundered by an iron red hands were one cannot now



# HILLSBOROUGH

Thursday, June 21.

## State Legislature

In this county, the following gentlemen are before the people as candidates for seats in the State Legislature, viz.

### WHIGS.

**Senate**—Hugh Waddell, esq.  
**Commons**—Willie P. Mangum, William A. Graham, John Boon, and Nathaniel J. King, esqrs.  
**VAN BUREN.**  
**Senate**—Gen. Joseph Allison.  
**Commons**—Col. John Stockard, Col. Herbert Sims, Col. Benjamin Trolinger, and Dr. Julius Bracken.

James C. Turrentine is a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff for the county of Orange.

**The Western Carolinian**—Joseph W. Hampton, esq. has retired from the editorial department of the Western Carolinian, and the establishment has passed into the hands of Dr. Benjamin Austin and Charles P. Fisher, esq. In their address to the public, the new editors profess attachment to the principles of the Republican party, as understood when that party first came into power; are the advocates of a plain common sense construction of the constitution, and against the exercise of doubtful powers by either branch of the government; are opposed to the creation of a new national debt in times like the present, because a new debt will soon bring upon the people new taxes; as regards the tariff, they are in favor of a strict adherence to the compromise act; are opposed to a system of internal improvements by the general government; and in favor of a rigorous economy in the administration. In regard to the next Presidency, no preference is expressed; but as they appear to be fully sensible of the "bitter fruits" of the present disastrous experiments, we have full confidence that when "the proper time comes," their "convictions of right" will so guide them as to give us firm auxiliaries in the approaching contest, the end and aim of which is to restore our free institutions, and bring back the government to its original purity. Thus trusting in the genuineness of their patriotism, we wish them success.

**North Carolina Journal**—Messrs. Hyatt & Strange have disposed of their interest in the North Carolina Journal, to I. Gallagher, esq. under whose superintendence that paper will hereafter appear. The new editor expresses a determination to advocate the course of the present National Administration; is opposed to the chartering of any Bank of the United States; is in favor of an Independent Treasury; and will support "the leading principles of the Republican family."—meaning, we suppose, the behests of Martin Van Buren, Amos Kendall, Francis P. Blair, and others of "the family." In thus making his debut, Mr. Gallagher deserves credit for his boldness, in announcing himself as an advocate for an Administration which the People are so rapidly deserting. If the signs of the times are to be trusted, by the time he fully gets warm in his chair, he will scarcely have any party to support.

We are indebted to the politeness of the editor of the Wilmington Advertiser for a pamphlet copy of the proceedings of the second annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. From the report of the President, it appears that the whole length of the line from Wilmington to Weldon is 161 miles, of which it was expected 89 would be finished in July. Arrangements would be made to complete the whole in the shortest possible time; a strong inducement to which was a full assurance that even by the next fall, the income from only a portion of it will yield a profit equal to the best stocks now owned in the state. One great advantage of this road is the small expense, in comparison with others, of its original cost; from this circumstance, it is confidently expected, the income from travel alone will be so ample as to enable the company to transport produce at a price only sufficient to defray the expense of necessary agents for receiving and discharging it.

**Internal Improvement Convention**—A proposition has been made to hold an Internal Improvement Convention a

Greensborough on the 4th of July, and meetings have been held in Wilmington and Fayetteville for the purpose of appointing delegates, the proceedings of which we publish below. Something in the nature of a complaint has been entered against the newspaper press of the state, for their lukewarmness on this occasion. We shall certainly rejoice in the successful prosecution of any scheme which shall be beneficial to any portion of the state; but the want of a more active zeal in our contemporaries is well accounted for in the expression of our friend the Fayetteville Observer; from the locality of the present contemplated improvement, "they can have but a general interest in the proposed meeting." A branch from the Wilmington Rail Road to the West, through Raleigh, would, we think, enlist more active co-operation. It could with more propriety be called "a Central Rail Road;" and when connected, as it would probably be in the end, with the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road, the travel upon it would be very great. In such an enterprise, we believe, the interest of the whole state could be roused into activity.

### GREENSBOROUGH CONVENTION

At a meeting of the citizens of the town of Greensborough, held on the 8th day of June, 1838, Dr. Thomas H. Wright, Magistrate Police, in the Chair, Gen. Alexander McKee, Secretary.

On motion of Jeremiah Lippitt, Esq., Resolved, That while the citizens of Greensborough rejoice in the general prosperity of the State, they have a particular interest in the development of the resources and encouragement of the industry of the productive Western Counties, and in the extension of the facilities of transportation to those regions connected with Greensborough as their shipping Port.

Resolved, That while South Carolina and Virginia are urging upon our citizens the advantages of their own ports, it becomes us to call upon them to inquire into the many advantages possessed by their own Wilmington, conscious that without arrogance we can compare with the cherished Charleston on the one hand and favorite Norfolk on the other, possessed as we are of depth of water for vessels of sufficient burthen for maintaining an extensive foreign trade, not inferior to any of the larger and more prosperous cities of the South, with a greater variety of products to furnish cargoes to any part of the world, than any other port in the U. States.

Resolved, That we had with joy an occasion which may afford an opportunity of meeting our fellow citizens from various sections, and conferring with them on subjects connected with the great interests of the State; and that therefore we do now appoint Delegates to a Convention proposed to be held at Greensborough on the 4th of July next.

Resolved, That W. C. Lord, Wm. B. Moore, R. H. Cowan, Walter Gwynn, P. J. Hill, G. C. Shaw, A. Lazarus, Alexander McKee, Jr., Lippitt, P. K. Dickinson, H. H. Savage, A. J. Deross, Jr., J. P. Brown, and John McKee be the said delegates, with power to fill any vacancies which may arise in their own body.

Resolved, That certified copies of these Resolutions be sent to the Intendant of the City of Raleigh, and to the Magistrate of Police of the Towns of Newbern, Halifax, Fayetteville, Hillsborough, Salisbury, Greensborough, Ashtaburgh, Putnam, Raleigh, Lexington, Lincoln, and such other places as may be deemed expedient by the above Committee; soliciting their immediate cooperation in the objects of the contemplated Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Advertiser, with a request that the same be re-published in the several newspapers of the State.

[A true copy from Proceedings of said meeting.]

THOMAS H. WRIGHT, Chm'n.  
ALEXANDER MCKEE, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, held in the Town Hall, on the 11th instant, Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, Magistrate Police, was called to the Chair, and Covington J. Orrell appointed Secretary.

Thomas L. Hyatt, Esq. presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, it has been proposed by our fellow citizens of Wilmington and other places, to hold a Convention on the 4th of July next, in the town of Greensborough, in this State, with the view of adopting measures to establish a direct foreign trade, and also of adopting a system of internal improvement, with a view of concentrating the trade and business of the state at one point or points within her borders;

but is indispensable to her character, prosperity and independence as a state.

Resolved further, That to secure the full benefits of the proposed measure, a system of internal improvement should be adopted, with the view of concentrating the surplus produce of the state at some point or points for shipment.

Resolved further, That such a system of improvement would have a direct and immediate agency not only in developing the resources of the state, but in furnishing a market for large and valuable productions, which are now of little or no value for want of the same.

Resolved further, That we approve of said Convention, and that we will elect Delegates to represent us therein.

On motion, the blank was filled with sixteen; whereupon the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as Delegates:

Chas. T. Haigh, John Huske, W. B. Wright, E. L. Winslow, C. J. Orrell, John H. Hall, Rev. Simeon Colton, E. W. Wilkings, William Nott, Capt. Jas. A. J. Bradford, George McNeill, C. P. Mallett, Archibald A. T. Smith, James Kyle, Hugh Campbell, and Peter P. Johnson.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the delegation.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Town papers.

THOS. N. CAMERON, Chm'n.  
COVINGTON J. ORRELL, Sec'y.

**CONGRESS**—The proceedings of Congress furnish but very little of general interest. A bill making further appropriation for the Florida war has passed both houses. Although it passed in the Senate by an unanimous vote, yet it gave rise to an animated debate, in which the disgraceful manner in which the war has been conducted and protracted, and the expense incurred (near twenty millions of dollars) were fully discussed.

No time has yet been fixed for the adjournment of Congress; but it is expected that the Session will terminate about the middle of July.

Mr. Prentiss, of Mississippi, has offered a series of resolutions in the House, in relation to the Mississippi election case, concluding with a declaration that the resolution of the House of the 5th of February last, denying to Prentiss and Word their seats, was "a dangerous attack upon the elective franchise, in derogation of the rights of Mississippi, in violation of the Constitution, and therefore ought to be rescinded."

In the Senate, on Thursday the 7th, Mr. Webster's resolution, offered the day previous, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a copy of such order as he might have recently issued in regard to receiving bank notes, coming up for consideration.

Mr. Webster said a Treasury order had been published, which it was proper should be officially communicated to the Senate. When speaking on the joint resolution which lately passed, (said Mr. W.) I observed that some farther legal provision would be necessary; if the resolution should pass. This expectation is quite confirmed by the new circular. As to some of the conditions, or limitations, stated by the Secretary, it is true that they are imposed by existing statutes, and must be regarded; such as that the bills of no bank should be received, which bank, since June, 1836, has issued, or paid out, bills less than five dollars. As all the banks in some of the States, and nearly all in others, are in this predicament, it is necessary, undoubtedly, that some act of legislation should be passed, in order to make the recent resolution of any practical effect in those States.

There are other parts of the new circular, however, of which I do not see the necessity, even as the case now stands. It is proper, however, that the paper should be officially before us, as undoubtedly some further legislation will be necessary; and I shall myself propose some measure on the subject at an early day. The resolution was adopted without dissent.

On the 8th, Mr. Wright, from the committee on Finance, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, made a report in which the opinion is expressed that the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to use as depositaries and to receive the notes of banks that had merely suspended specie payments, but not to do either in regard to such banks as had, at any time since July 1836, issued notes of a less denomination than five dollars. The majority of the committee were further of opinion, that no new legislation was expedient, at least until the sub-treasury bill should be finally decided.

There is an abundance of bad feeling on both sides of the boundary line between the United States and Upper Canada. It is very satisfactory to perceive, however, that it is pretty much confined to those who hover between the two countries, not deserving the name of citizens of the United States, or subjects of Great Britain; and that the public authorities of both countries show determination to preserve the public peace, and an abasement in their endeavors to bring to a bar of justice those who attempt to violate it. We hope that on this side of the line as well as the other, it will be made manifest in the end that there is law to punish, as well as the disposition to prevent, the atrocious outrages by which a handful of ruffians are endeavoring to bring on a general state of hostility between the two countries.

It gives no pleasure to believe that there is now a serious disposition on the part

of the Executive of the United States to do every thing in its power to preserve peace and repress violence upon our Northern border. This might have been effectually done from the beginning, if the means were at its disposal, or, rather, if the means at its disposal had not been differently employed, to the extent of all the power it possessed.

At the expense of one-tenth of the money which has been expended in vain attempts to remove a few hundred Indians from the fastnesses of Florida, and without hazarding the loss of a single life, peace might have been effectively preserved all along the line, from Detroit to Niagara, and from Niagara to the Green Mountains, had even the regular force in Florida been posted along the frontier at the time it was withdrawn from the North and sent to the South. Nat. Intel.

Four persons, who have been in the employ of the Messrs. Childs as laborers on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, were committed to Jail in Oxford, Granville county, on Thursday last, charged with attempting to take the life of their employers. Their names are Abbott, McGill, Card, and Pearson. Star.

## DIED.

On the 4th inst at Flat Rock, Brunswick county, N. C. CHALES CLARENCE, infant son of the Rev. T. S. W. Mott, rector of the church of St. John in the Wilderness.

## Weekly Almanac.

JUNE.	Sun	Sat.	Sun.	Sat.
21 Thursday.	4 47	7 13		
22 Friday.	4 47	7 13		
23 Saturday.	4 47	7 13		
24 Sunday.	4 47	7 13		
25 Monday.	4 47	7 13		
26 Tuesday.	4 47	7 13		
27 Wednesday.	4 47	7 13		

## Hillsborough Female SEMINARY.

THE Fall Session of this institution will commence July 15th. The Terms of Tuition (payable in advance) are, as heretofore, Fourth or Lowest Class, \$12 50; Second and Third Class, 15 00; First or Highest Class, 17 00; Ornamental Needle Work, 5 00; Drawing and Painting, 12 00; Music, on Piano or Guitar, 25 00; French, 15 00.

The Raleigh Star and Standard will insert three times.

June 20. 25 5w

## Religious Notice.

THE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION will be held at Mars Hill Meeting House, two miles north of Hillsborough, commencing on Saturday before the first Sabbath in August next.

June 20. 25 5w

## To Mr. H. H. Harris,

WE will, on the 23rd July next, at the Post Office in the town of Danforth, in the State of Georgia, take the depositions of William Allen and others, to be read in evidence on the trial of the said J. Jones & Danforth against you, in a pending in the County of Orange county, at which time and place you can attend and cross examine, if you think proper.

JONES & DANFORTH.

June 16. 25 6w

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1838.

John King, Original Attachment levied on Negro.

John Peckover & William Peckover.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against them.

JOHN TAYLOR, Clerk.

Price adv. \$1 50. 25 5w

## HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session will commence on the 9th of August.

Classical Department } W. J. Bingham, Tutor 218 per session } John A. Bingham.

English Department } W. C. Sutton, Tutor 168 per session } John McAllister.

French Department } Jean Odendhal, Tutor 38 per month.

The students in the classical department receive regular instruction in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition and Declamation, without extra charge.

P. S. The Raleigh papers will insert five times.

June 14. 21 5w

## China, Glass, and Queensware.

J. A. TAYLOR,

29, Water Street, N. Y.

(Formerly of the firm of T. J. Barne & Co.)

DEARLY respectfully to inform his friends and Merchants generally in Virginia and North Carolina, that he is now receiving an entire new STOCK OF GOODS, in the above line, expressly adapted to Southern trade. Every description of rich China, in sets; Cut Glass, together with a complete assortment of Common and Queensware and Stone Ware, constantly on hand, and will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured in the United States. Liberal credit will be given when required. Goods will be carefully packed by experienced hands. Orders, by letter, promptly attended to and faithfully executed.

The patronage of his old friends and the Mercantile community generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, is requested.

Near Old Ship, New York, June 6. 21 5w

## GOELICKE'S Matchless Sanative.

LOUIS DEFFON GOELICKE, M. D., of Germany (Europe,) belongs to the imperishable honor of adding a new and precious doctrine to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by some of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opponents to refute, viz. Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of the VITA (or Life Principle) of the human body; it often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs—and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly cured, as a common cold or a simple headache. An invincibly precise doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the apparently healthy of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unserved inmate of their "clovey houses" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks; teaching them that the great secret in the art of preserving health is to pluck out the disease while, in the blade, and not wait till the full grown ear.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to the unfeigned gratitude of the world, for the invention of his

**MATCHLESS SANATIVE,**

whose healing fat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy,

**CONSUMPTION,**

both in the first and last stages—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the

**CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS;**

a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing deep-seated indolence into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyful tears.

**GOELICKE'S**

**Matchless Sanative,**

is obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and possesses a three fold power; and though designed as a remedy for Consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—is a medicine which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the Lethal Gravel.

**DOSE** of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explain the manner of taking a half or quarter drop.

**PRICE**—Three and one third six dollars (\$3 33) per half ounce.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether hot or cold—all operatives and others connected with manufactures, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various malady, which may be silently preying upon their constitutions while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they "suspect no danger nigh"—maladies which an occasional use of the Sanative would check in the bud.

The patient, while using the medicine, should eat and drink (in kind, not quantity) whatever the appetite dictates; and not be compelled to force down, against a true every malady which the tempt of friends and kindred nurse often impudently recommend. NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, (the doctor and nurse only her servants); and if we would profit by her advice, we must adhere strictly to her inflexible regimen. If she order for the patient fish, fowl, eggs or a beefsteak, regard her voice. In other words, the patient should eat and drink what over his appetite craves, not forgetting to be "temperate in all things."

In burning fevers, mock not the patient's instinctive call for cooling drink by simply moistening (2) his parched lips, but place by his bedside a vessel of water, put into his hands a cup, and let him slake his thirst at pleasure. This is reason, this is common sense; this is nature.

**A CERTIFICATE**

From three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION in Germany, in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware, that by our course we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness, or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's *Sanative*, we are happy to say that we deem his *Sanative* too valuable not to be generally known; for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Olin Goelicke first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the *Sanative*, against and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its mighty efficacy, in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and as ancients for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European Hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all its promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness. HERMAN ERMULLER, M. D., WALTER VAN GAUET, M. D., ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

**MATCHLESS SANATIVE.**

DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine, (invented by the immortal Goelicke of Germany,) has great pleasure in publishing the following high important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has received, with many others of a similar character—also very interesting intelligence from several of his agents, as will be seen below—which, together with the certificate from three eminent German

physicians, is published in the

Testimony No. 2.

**GERMAN SANATIVE.**

Extract from the Essex Register, published in Salem, Massachusetts.

The Agents for the sale of this invaluable medicine in this city, have in their possession statements of many instances which have already voluntarily been made to them of benefit resulting from its use. Inquirers can be directed to the individuals by calling at the Bookstore of the Agents.

IVES & JEWETT, 193 Essex street.

Testimony No. 3.

From the Boston Morning Post

**THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE.**

By an article in our paper to day, it will be seen that this medicine has lost none of its virtue by crossing the Atlantic—for it appears to be working similar cures in America to those which have astonished Europe.

**WAR! WAR! WAR!!!**

"Physicians and the Matchless Sanative."

1. Why are some of the American Physicians making such strong efforts to put DOWN the Matchless Sanative? Let the public answer.

2. Why did the German Physicians at first OPPOSE Dr. Goelicke, and afterwards acknowledge him to be a GREAT BENEFICATOR? Let the public answer.

3. What medicine HAS cured Consumption, and ALL other chronic diseases which the Physicians CANNOT cure? Let facts answer.

4. What kind of apple trees are STUNED and CLUBBED? Let farmers answer.

5. Why are physicians constantly FELTING the Sanative and saying nothing about OTHER medicines? Let their day book answer.

6. How did Dr. Adams attempt to convince Mr. Webster, who had bought a phial of the Sanative for a member of his family, that it was a DANGEROUS medicine? Let one of the daily papers answer. "The recent experiment which Dr. Adams tried with the Matchless Sanative, in giving a large dose to a dog, without KILLING him, clearly proves that the Sanative was not so CLUBBED and not to KILL."

7. Why do some physicians SECRETLY buy the Sanative and MIX it with their own medicines, which they use in their daily practice? Answer—that they may have the CREDIT OF THE CURES.

8. Why is a sick young man belonging to one of the first families in Boston, now using the Sanative without letting the attending physician KNOW it? The recovery of his HEALTH will shortly answer.

9. Why are physicians trying to persuade agents to give up SELLING the Sanative? Answer—they know, if it should be for sale in every town in America, they would be obliged to resort to SOME OTHER BUSINESS or else STARVE.

10. Why will the Matchless Sanative soon be the ONLY medicine used throughout the world? Let PHYSICIANS answer.

11. Why did a certain physician try to HIRE an Editor of a paper to write against the Sanative? Let his CONSCIENCE answer.

The above precious medicine (the original discovery of Dr. LOUIS O. GOELICKE, of Germany,) is for sale, wholesale and retail, in Boston, by D. S. ROWLAND, General American Agent for the discoverer, whose numerous letters, certifying the good effects of the medicine, may be seen.

Also for sale by retail, in most of the towns in America.

In places where there is no Agent, the Postmaster or any Storekeeper who shall write to the General Agent at Boston, will immediately be appointed an Agent.

GAB. B. LEA, Agent, Pleasant Grove, Orange, N. C. May 22. 21 5w



Tartar, my good friends, because I thus shrank from home; the fact was that I had, while abroad, called to mind the fate of her 25 cent piece, which I had invested, in smoke—that is to say, cigars; and I feared to think of her comments on my pantaloons pockets.

These things went on for some months; we were poor to begin with, and grew poorer, or, at any rate, no richer, fast. Times grew worse and worse; even my pocket book was no longer to be trusted, the rag slipped from it in a manner most incredible to relate; as an Irish song says, "And such was the fate of poor Paddy O'Moore, That his purse had the more rents, as he had the fewer."

At length one day my wife came in with a subscription paper for the Orphan's Asylum; I looked at it, and sighed, and picked my teeth, and shook my head, and handed it back to her.

"Ned Bowen," said she, "has put down ten dollars."

"The more shame to him," I replied, "he can't afford it; he can but just scrape along any how, and in these times it ain't right for him to do it." My wife smiled in her sad way, and took the paper back to him that brought it.

The next evening she asked me if I would go with her and see the Bowens, and as I had no objection, we started.

I know that Ned Bowen did a small business that would give him about \$600 a year, and I thought it would be worth while to see what that sum would do in the way of house keeping. We were admitted by Ned, and welcomed by Ned's wife, a very neat little body, of whom Mrs. Slackwater had told me a great deal, as they had been schoolmates. All was as nice as wax, and yet as substantial as iron—comfort was written all over the room. The evening passed, somehow or other, though we had no refreshment, an article which we never have at home, but always want when elsewhere, and I returned to our own establishment with mingled pleasure and chagrin.

"What a pity," said I to my wife, "that Bowen don't keep within his income."

"He does," she replied.

"But how can he on six hundred dollars?" was my answer, "if he gives ten dollars to this charity, and five to that, and live so snug and comfortable too?"

"Shall I tell you?" asked Mrs. Slackwater.

"Certainly, if you can."

"His wife," said my wife, "finds it just as easy to go without 20 or \$30 worth of ribbons and laces as to buy them. They have no fruit but what they raise and have given them by country friends whom they repay by a thousand little acts of kindness. They use no beer, which is not essential to his health, as it is to yours, and then he buys no cigars or ice cream, or apples at 100 per cent. on market prices, or oranges at 12 cents a piece, or candy, or new novels, or rare works that are still more rarely used; in short my dear Mr. Slackwater, he has no hole in his pocket."

It was the first word of suspicion my wife had uttered on the subject, and it cut me to the quick! Cut me? I should rather say it sowed me up, me and my pockets too; they never have been in holes since that evening.

It is now about a year since my wife said to me one day, "Pray Mr. Slackwater, have you that half dollar about you that I gave you this morning?" I felt in my waistcoat pocket, and I felt in my breeches pocket, and I turned my purse inside out, but it was all empty space—which is very different from specie; so I said to Mrs. Slackwater, "I've lost it, my dear, positively, there must be a hole in my pocket!" "I'll sew it up," said she.

An hour or two after, I met Tom Sibbins. "How did that ice cream set?" said Tom. "It set," said I, "like the sun, gloriously." And, as I spoke, it flashed upon me that my missing half dollar had paid for those ice creams; however, I held my peace, for Mrs. Slackwater sometimes makes remarks, and even when she assured me at breakfast next morning that there was no hole in my pocket, what could I do but lift up my brow and say, "Ah! isn't there really?"

Before a week had gone by, my wife, who, like a dutiful helpmate, as she is always, gave me her loose change to keep, called for a 25 cent piece that had been deposited in my sub-treasury for safe keeping, "there was a poor woman at the door," she said, "that she had promised to her for certain." "Well, wait a moment," I cried, so I pushed inquiries first in this direction, then in that, and then in the other; "but vacancy returned a horrid groan." "On my soul," said I, thinking it best to show a bold front, "you must keep my pockets in better repair, Mrs. Slackwater; this piece, with I know not how many more, is lost, because some corner or seam in my plauquey pockets is left open."

"Are you sure?" said Mrs. Slackwater.

"Sure! say, that I am, it's gone, totally gone."

My wife dismissed her promise, and then, in her quiet way, asked me to change my pantaloons before I went out, and to bar all argument, laid another pair on my knees.

"That evening, allow me to remark, gentlemen of the species 'husband,'" I was very loathe to go home to tea; I had half a mind to bore some bachelor friend, and when hunger and habit, in their unassuming manner, one on each side, walked me up to my own door, the touch of the brass knob made my blood run cold. But do not think Mrs. Slackwater is a

## Notice—Taxes.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the taxes due for the year 1837, to wit:

On Monday the 2nd of July, at John Durbin's.

Tuesday the 3rd, at John Newland's.

Wednesday the 4th, at Rufin's Mills.

Thursday the 5th, at Michael Albright's.

Friday the 6th, at Mrs. Mary Long's.

Saturday the 7th, at Michael Holt's.

Monday the 9th, at John S. Turrentine's.

Tuesday the 10th, at George Faucett's.

Wednesday the 11th, at Charles F. Faucett's.

Thursday the 12th, at James Hutchinson's.

Friday the 13th, at Andrew McCauley's.

Saturday the 14th, at George A. Mebane's.

Monday the 16th, at Hillsborough.

Tuesday the 17th, at Alvis Nichols's.

Wednesday the 18th, at Mrs. Lydia McKee's.

Thursday the 19th, at Abner Parker's.

Friday the 20th, at William Lipscomb's.

Saturday the 21st, at Harris Wilkerson's.

Monday the 23rd, at Trice's and Pratt's.

Tuesday the 24th, at Moring's, (formerly Z. Herndon's.)

Wednesday the 25th, at Wm. Trice's.

Thursday the 26th, at Chapel Hill.

Friday the 27th, at Wm. H. Woods's.

The Magistrates appointed to receive the list of Taxes for 1838, will attend in their respective districts at the times and places above mentioned.

JAS. C. TURRENTINE, Secy.

June 7. 23—

## Notice.

Meeting of the Wardens of the Poor.

THE Wardens of the Poor, for Orange county, will meet at the Poor House on the first Monday in September next.

A Superintendent will be appointed on that day; persons desiring the appointment can therefore make application.

All persons having business will attend at that time; and all applications for admitting persons should then be made.

ED. STRUDWICK.

June 6. 23—

## Notice.

THE WOOL CARDING MACHINE at Freeland's Mills, is now in readiness for the despatch of work, at the usual prices.

J. J. FREELAND.

June 6. 23—

## Strayed

FROM the subscriber, a BLACK MULEY COW, with a white streak down her back, a little white about her belly; marked with an under bit out of the left ear, and a hole in the right, slitted out by some means, apparently by a knife, but I think by a dog. Any information given will be thankfully received, and all expenses paid.

JOHN HORNER.

June 5. 23—

## Military.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Commissioned Officers of the Second Orange Regiment, that the election for Brigadier General will take place at David Mebane's on the first Saturday in July, where you are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of Major General C. Cotton.

BENJ. TROLINGER, Col.

June 6. 23—

## Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday the 27th of June next, a valuable HOUSE and LOT, in the village of Chapel Hill, formerly occupied by Mrs. Mitchell, on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond and security. Further particulars made known on the day of sale. Sale to take place on the premises.

WILLIAM N. PRATT, Admr.

May 29. 22—

## BETHMONT Female Academy.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that the exercises of this institution continue under the care of Mrs. ELIZA J. MORROW; and as she gives her vacation in the winter, the school will continue, without interruption, until November. Young ladies will be charged only from the time of admission.

The manner in which this School has been heretofore conducted is highly satisfactory, and we take great pleasure in recommending it to the patronage of parents and guardians, who intend giving their daughters and wards the advantages of a liberal education. The price of tuition is eight dollars per session. Drawing and Painting five dollars extra.

Board can be obtained in respectable families, at a short distance from the Academy, at five dollars a month.

THOMAS D. OLDHAM, JAMES THOMPSON, ELIJAH PICKARD.

May 29. 22—

## Attention!!

To the Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are required and commanded to attend at the next meeting of the law directors, for drill and court martial, and for the election of Brigadier General.

E. G. MANGUM, Col.

May 29. 22—

## Notice.

LOST or mislaid, two notes of hand, one on Thomas Hargis for forty five dollars, dated in March 1837, credit on it for \$13.00— one on Giles Mebane for forty five dollars, dated 2d March 1838. All persons are therefore forewarned trading for said notes, and the drawers from paying the same to any person but the subscriber.

JOHN M. RAY.

May 29. 22—

## Flour and Corn.

THE subscriber continues to keep at his Mill a supply of FLOUR & GRN MEAL.

THO. W. HOLDEN.

May 29. 22—

## Job Printing,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

## Mount Pleasant Academy.

THE examination of the Students of Mount Pleasant Academy will take place on the 10th of next month, at which time a few select speeches and dialogues will be delivered. Friends are invited to attend.

The Fall Session will commence on the 16th of July.

D. W. KERR, Principal.

May 29. 21—3w

## SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS, Black & Coloured Silks,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery, Shot Guns, Hats, and Shoes,

Bonnets, Crockery, Cotton Yarn,

School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

May 8. 18—

## Spring and Summer GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

THE subscriber has just received from New York a General Assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, SILK GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,

and all articles usually brought to this market, all of which will be sold low for Cash.

He is very thankful for the patronage heretofore received, and hopes his friends and the public will now give him a call.

Country produce, such as Cloth, Feathers, Fallow, and Beeswax, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

B. CHEEK.

April 27. 18—

## Clock & Watch-making Business, and Jeweller.

THE subscriber thus tenders his sincere thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him since his commencing business in Hillsborough. For a short space he has been withdrawn from his labors by sickness, and would crave the indulgence of those whose work has been thereby delayed. Having been again restored to health, he hopes to be enabled to prosecute his business to the entire satisfaction of all who may favor him with their custom.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

which he wishes to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Orders from a distance for Watches, or for the execution of work, will be faithfully attended to.

December 7. 59—

LEMUEL LYNCH.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

Valuable OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumors, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chlaims, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows, and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

## Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Padilla deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15. 05—

## Bacon and Lard.

3,000 lbs. of BACON, and a quantity of LARD,

For sale by

ALLEN PARKS.

April 13. 16—

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

A POCKET BOOK containing Ninety Five Dollars, was found by James R. Montgomery, near Providence Meeting House in this county, and lodged in the Post Office at Albright's. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and receive the same.

D. ALBRIGHT, P. M.

Orange county, March 19. 13—3m

Lemay's Almanacks, FOR 1838,

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

VERY CHEAP.

December 22. 01—

Blanks for sale at this Office.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE Hillsborough Recorder, ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans; they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nearly accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause; and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall nothing extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of county, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

We would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own; and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9 1835.

## Tailoring Business.

### REMOVAL

MR. Levin Carmichael has removed his establishment to the building once occupied by David Yarbrough, esq., as a Dry Goods store, and recently by Dr. Norwood, as a Doctor's Shop. He would take this occasion to return his thanks to the many friends who have bestowed their patronage upon him, and earnestly solicits them to give him a call at his new stand.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia; and he has excellent Northern workmen to execute his work. Every attention will be paid to his work, and no effort will be spared to please his patrons. He flatters himself that he has generally succeeded in making his work fit; and he thinks he can insure it to be as well executed as any in the Southern country.

January 25. 17—05

MR. CARMICHAEL has just received his Spring and Summer Fashions, and is prepared to fit Gentlemen up in the most neat and fashionable style. Give a call, gentlemen.

April 27. 19—

## LOOK AT THIS!

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable Dry Goods

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, ALSO

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats & Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

September 6. 35—

## Land for Sale.

Some person may get a bargain in a TRACT of LAND, containing 400 Acres 12 miles North West from Hillsborough, and one-fourth of a mile from Mount Pleasant Academy, on the main road to High Rock.

THOMAS REEVES.

March 1. 10—

## Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the TRACT of LAND whereon he now lives, four miles south east of Hillsborough, containing 360 acres. It has on it a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, and Smoke House, a good Barn, and other out houses. The Plantation is handsomely situated; is well watered, having two creeks running through it, and several good springs; and has on it a good Apple and Peach Orchard, and a quantity of first-rate Mow-lawn.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

AARON STRAYHORN.

February 8. 07—

## Forwarding Agency.

THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN.

Refer to Messrs. CAYE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough April 5. 65—

## YEMEN,

WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber, in Orange county, and perhaps at one or two other places a part of the cool season, the place not named; I wait for information from those who expect to put him, that I may be able to select the best stands before I advertise him. The terms will be low, much more so than any horse of his value—to wit, \$30 dollars to insure, and 25 dollars the season, which may be discharged by 20 dollars in the season. The season has now commenced, and will end the 10th of July. I request all those who intend to favor him with their custom, to put early; the advantages are many and great in raising early colts. For blood and performances, see bills.

JAMES MOORE.

January 25. 01—

## Notice.

IT is hoped that all those indebted to the firm of HUNTINGTON & LYNCH up to the 1st of October 1837, will call and settle their accounts with the subscriber immediately, as such a settlement is absolutely necessary to the adjustment of their affairs. I hope this notice will not be disregarded.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 26. 93—